generally speaking, produce an uneconomic situation. The excessive sub-division of land results in a general diminution of the crop-outturn".

The object of this Bill is to remedy these evils in so far as it is possible to do so. The Bill is adapted from Bill No. XVI of 1927 of the Bombay Legislative Council."

Motion put and agreed to.

Amendments to Standing Orders.

President.—Next, Amendments to Standing Orders. Mr. K. T. Mathew is absent.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—There was a committee appointed by the Government to revise the Standing Orders, and a promise was made to place the report before the Council. I would like to know at what stage it stands now.

President.—It is under the consideration of the Government, and we have reached the last stage.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Will it be published and introduced in the next Council? On account of this we could not send further amendments.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—We shall try our best.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—The difficulty is that it stands in our way of introducing further amendments.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Thinking that our amendments will find a place in the proposed amendments, we are not introducing amendments.

President.—I may say that we are at the last stage, but I cannot say exactly when it will be over. An endeavour will be made to introduce them at the next meeting. The Secretary will please make a note of this.

The following amendments to Standing Orders were considered withdrawn as Mr. K. T. Mathew was absent :—

Mr. K. T. Mathew. —(1) To substitute the words 'fifteen clear days' for the words 'seven days' in Standing Order No. 37 (1) (i).

(2) To omit the words 'the Secretary to the Council (when they are Members of the Council)' and insert there '(when he is a Member of the Council)' in Standing Order No. 66.

(3) To substitute the words 'the President' for the word 'Government' standing between the words 'in such manner as' and 'may determine' in Standing Order No. 66.

(4) To substitute the words 'answered in the list of questions for the ensuing meeting' for the words 'entered in the list of questions for the day,' standing between the words 'shall be' and 'shall be called' in Standing Order No. 11.

Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest.

4. Prohibition—(*contd.*)

President.—I think, Mr. Salem, you can go on with your speech in connection with the resolution.

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have seconded this proposition for the purpose of again calling attention to the fact that in spite of the Government accepting the policy of prohibition as a distant goal or as an immediate goal, and in spite of their feeling in this in the right direction in which people should be made to think, the consumption of liquor is still on the increase.

President.—Our policy is maximum revenue and minimum consumption.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The progress of all that is, the effects that we see at the end are, we have helped the people of Cochin to consume 18% more of liquor than in the previous year.

President.—Therefore, one formula is being followed, *viz.*, maximum revenue, but the other part is maximum consumption. We must find out an adequate remedy.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—An adequate remedy is absolutely necessary. It has been abundantly stated that the non-official Members that sit here do not feel the responsibility as much as the officials. But in the case of the Mental Hospital we have both the officials and the non-officials in the same position. I am going to say that, as far as prohibition is concerned, the officials do not feel any responsibility. Therefore, the mover has rightly hit upon the plan, and leaves the Government to evolve their own scheme to attain this prohibition—the policy that the Government have accepted. Let them have their own plan now. The bureaucratic Government still look with suspicion in many things that have come from the non-officials, without even understanding our ideas, on the ground that "we have got more facts". But whatever may be the haphazard manner in which things have gone in the past, the irresponsibility lies with the Government. You have got all the facts and figures, you are charged with the welfare of the people, and you are paid for it. Please make your own scheme to redeem the people of the land from this curse of drink. That is the reason that has been adduced by Mahatma Gandhi, that 'Sage of Sabarmathi', as one of the 11 points he has submitted before the country and the Government. He has asked the Government to bring prohibition into our country. You are saying you are charged with the welfare of the dumb millions of India, and we know that you alone have brought the policy of drink into this country and brought the slogan 'maximum revenue and minimum consumption'. Therefore, you yourselves give the remedy and drive this devil out. Now we have got this proposition before the indigenous Government or supposed to be indigenous Government, and we ask you to go and redeem the people from this curse. We do not ask you to do this all of a sudden. We have given you five years' time to redeem the people, and if you are unable

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to do so, we will redeem our promise within one year, six months or one day by a stroke of the pen. If you cannot remove it in that way, you leave all those places, and we shall sit in those places and do the needful.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—Never.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—This is the time when all classes of people, Hindus, Christians and Mohamedans, say that we don't want this. The whole public opinion is against this evil. By one stoke of the pen why can't you say we don't want the revenue and that we won't be a party to manufacture or to sell, and by the next stroke of the pen why can't you say that anybody found manufacturing or selling liquor will be severely punished? The State can very well do this. If it is not then possible to eradicate this evil, you may turn round and blame us. Can you stop prostitution, can you make people moral, can you stop adultery in the world by legislation? Certainly we can do that. Why do you hesitate to make a law for prohibition? Why do you make this distinction between one vice and another vice, when all vices must be stopped? A law must be found, and it should be stopped. If, in spite of all these, people will steal and drink, let them drink. That is the concern of the individual and not the concern of the State. We are only concerned with the duties of the State, but respectable persons may have respectable drinking.

President.—What do you mean by saying 'respectable drinking'?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Drinking that can be had at the Hotel Terminus, but not in the general places. The question asked by the Government is, how can you attain prohibition? They say that we are surrounded by British India on one side or three sides and by Travancore on the other side. How can we control smuggling of liquor into the territories of the States? My answer is, keep some of the preventive establishment. Then you can catch them and prosecute them. You have got traffic here now for opium. You have got your own opium selling, yet can you stop smuggling of opium into Cochin or from Cochin? But we do not mind, of course. Let us prohibit. What we can do we will do to stamp out the evil. It is no answer to say we will not do what we can do. But, on the other hand, we will also give some facilities for the exercise of the power. That is a proposition which is not worthy to be uttered by any human being, far less by a Government.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—We do this because we get money.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Then tell us the difficulty. We are at one with you in this sentiment, but we have got one great difficulty. We have been accustomed to get this money to carry

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on our administration and, therefore, much as we regret this policy which we are reluctantly keeping on, we have no other help, we must continue to get this money, otherwise our Education Department will starve, our Police Department will starve, our D. P. W. will starve, and so on. The Medical Department gets only three lakhs. We are becoming very healthy We cannot do without this Medical Department, or we want to do some other humanitarian work. For all these, we will not have money. Well, Sir, I want to tell you one thing. In the old temples of India and in all the other holy places in Palestine, there were two kinds of money that could not be brought as an offering. One was money gained by prostitution, another was money gained by the selling of carcases of any animal. Now I would say that to bring money earned by the sale of liquor into the coffers of our treasury taints the entire treasury, because we are tapping the vicious sources of man and spreading it to woman and child and bringing that money which is deteriorating their physical body and their spiritual minds. Therefore, it is the incumbent duty of the Government to come boldly into the arena and say 13 lakhs of rupees more is required, we are going to wipe off this revenue and we shall go and impose taxes upon everybody that is able to bear them. Persons, who have got capital in their hands, who have got money accumulated in their hands, shall be made to give up some of the money which they collected from one society direct to the coffers of the treasury for the benefit of that society from which they took it. This is not at all Bolshevism. Super-taxes have been imposed in England. Income-tax is made graduated.

President.—Death duties ?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Super-tax and income-tax. If a man is getting only Rs. 2,000, he pays 5 pies in the rupee. If he gets Rs. 5,000, he pays 9 pies in the rupee. If a man gets more than that, he pays one anna in the rupee, and by way of super-tax one half is taken, and heavy death duties are brought into the country, and there are also several kinds of duties which can be imposed by letters of administration when they are taken out. All these un-earned increments and increments that one gets simply because of the benefit that he is a member of the society must be taxed. These are the sources which we can tap and by which we can easily get these 13 lakhs or more in Cochin. Now, how does the next generation suffer? Supposing a man is dying, and he has left a large amount. A portion of his earning is taken for the benefit of the entire people of the State. That would be only helping him to do what is just and moral and his

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duty towards the entire society of which he was a member or an honoured member. Why, the other is only encouraging the selfishness of the people. The other will be turning the people to higher self by making them feel that they are not by themselves but they are in the midst of others, whose welfare is also their welfare. Therefore, Sir, there is no difficulty of finding out sources to replace this money. Why should a person say I will not give a portion of my accumulated wealth, but I will make you take the accumulated blood drops of the many poor? What is your justification? These 13 lakhs come from the accumulated drops of blood extracted from the drunkard, from the very poor people who drink. The rich man who wants to drink drinks whisky worth Rs. 6. I will allow him to continue. Who drinks arrack?

Mr. M. K. Raman.—It does not do any harm.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—What do you drink?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I drink water. If I go to Mr. Koder's shop, if he gives me a drink, I will drink at his expense.

I have already stated that you cannot stop drink, and drink does no harm. But the harm that drink brings should be stopped.

President.—But sometimes toddy is a refreshing food.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We are upon the question of liquor generally, and when we come to the question of toddy, of course we have got a venerable doctor, he can be made to analyse a stomachfull of toddy and find out whether there is a food value or there is a vegetable product. I am not a competent authority. Some people say it is a vegetable product, some people say no. The question of opposing all alcoholic drink admits of no doubt. Therefore, there is no ground on the part of the Government to state that we are unable to tap the sources of revenue, we are not able to stop this drink. On the other hand, if the Government will hesitate to raise revenue from these directions that I have pointed out, what is the conclusion? That the Government is in alliance with the few rich people within the place to the detriment of the remainder. That will be the conclusion.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—No.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You don't tax the people whom you ought to tax. You tax the people who can least afford to be taxed. You take revenue from those for the benefit of the people. The Government are in alliance with the few rich people whose good grace they want. They do not care for the good of the many, but they do care for the good intention of those few people who will be up in arms, if this prohibition policy is spread into the country, and if their money bags are untied. Should not any Government worthy of its name and

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worthy of its charge to look after its people dare to face these issues? Otherwise, why should we have a Government? Government is to force the people to do the right thing, not simply to persuade people to do the right. To persuade to do the right thing will be the duty of the school master. Government will take a big stick and say 'do it, otherwise, I will force you to do.' It may be democracy, bureaucracy or autocracy. These are the methods by which the Government comes into being. Once it comes into being, it will take a big stick in its hands and say 'all right, for the man who will not do the right, there is this 'impost,' and they do it. These issues must be faced, and, therefore, I say the time has come when we have given the issues into the hands of the Government itself. We shall stand out. We give the line on which you must move, and you dare not face the consequences. The many poor will at once stand out when they find that their health is better, their brain is working better. They have not got the curse. They will stand up and bless the Government, and if the Government becomes the Government of the many, as it is going to be soon democratic how will these issues be avoided? They will at once come in. You will be forced to yield to the will of the majority. What is the majority to-day? Every one wants this drink to be stopped. Every one admits that it is a curse. Even the seller of liquor admits that it is a curse. What can I do? I am given facilities. I have given money. I must get back my money. We have been picketing on the Independence Day. He says what can we do. Why do you ask us to close the shop? We say we will continue to meddle with you, if you sell liquor to a boy. If you sell liquor to a woman out of hours, we will report it. We will go through all the forms of law. All that means an organisation for which the non-official poor are unable to-day. The non-officials can do the work very well, had they private means to stand upon. Those wo are willing to work have not sufficient means or leisure to carry out. That is the trouble in the land. Therefore, it is that we come and look to the Government, who are given money, who are allowed to collect taxes and who have got the facilities and men in their hands to do this kind of work. Therefore, we have handed this work down to you to redeem the people, and I should like to hear what they have to say in the matter. There is nothing wrong.

President.—I don't want to take objection to your method. But, are there not equally efficacious methods, say, by propaganda?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We have propaganda by one side, and we have practice on the other side. That is maximum revenue and minimum consumption.

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President.—If you ask the Director of Public Instruction or the Protector of the Depressed Classes, he will say that it is having some effect.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Of course it must have some effect.

President.—We should go to each and every one of them Then it will have its own effect.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—It has absolutely no effect, because I will tell you why. Practically let us see. We have been having this propaganda going on everywhere. The Church in Cochin which takes one-fourth of the population in Cochin is having this propaganda from Sunday to Sunday.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Which Church ?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The Catholic Church.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Roman Catholic Churches never preach this foolish doctrine of prohibition.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—In Gothuruthy they did.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—One perhaps tried that.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—With all respect to the Hon'ble Member for Trippunithura I must say that the Church will not countenance this.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—The Church is opposed to prohibition.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—So your Church wants people to drink?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—That is another matter.

President.—By propaganda you can do some good work. The people of Gothuruthy were forced to drive out drink from the place, so much so that there is no toddy shop there.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Propaganda in this respect is absolute rubbish. I shall give my reasons also, Sir. I am bound to give reasons when I say it is rubbish. This propaganda that all drink is bad is taught to every child for generations. Yet, what do we see ? Which father has told his son or daughter that there is no harm in drinking ? Which father has encouraged ? Even the drunkard will tell you not to do as he does but do as he tells you. This propaganda is as old as Michael. Even old Nohair fell unconscious. Things will go on. Nobody says he will not drink. I am not on the proposition of weaning the people from drink, I am on the proposition of prohibiting the vice by law, by the stroke of the pen. Law is only a stroke of the pen.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—In Cochin alone ?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—If I am Dictator of India, it will do for the whole of India. I can only deal with Cochin at present. Therefore, that is what I say. We have got one great goal—prohibition. Put it into practice. You cannot say the whole country is behind

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the movement. The answer will be in America people have got pockets for various kinds of liquor. They are able to make fine coats—nice silver coats for nice bottles. The State has said we put out liquor.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Has it improved the position ?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That is not the question here.

Has it improved the adulterer, the law in *the Penal Code*? Answer me. It has. Certainly the adulterer does not enter my house because there is the law. Otherwise he would dare to do it. It has protected those who want protection. So the State in America has put down drink. The diehards are up in arms. Those who are drunkards are up in arms. These are the contending forces in the world, and these contending forces will remain in Cochin. Because of this contention, is it to shirk its duties? There are contending forces and because of the contending forces is the State to shirk its duties? That is the issue.

President.—They did not give up by a stroke of the pen. But there is reduction year by year of the number of shops.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—If you leave it to me as an advocate, I will do.

President.—Are you justified in saying that the State is not making any serious attempts ?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—From the statistics it is seen that it has increased 18 per cent. In the Administration Report it was said so.

President.—I suppose the population is also increasing.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The population is still 10 lakhs. That also is in the report.

President.—You stand on the census of 1921.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—Children are grown up too.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Old people have died.

President.—But the births are greater than the deaths.

There are instances where children are taken along with the father to the tavern.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have seen the child get inside.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—The child has to steal and drink.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Therefore, there is no point in these things. I am prepared to concede that drink will not be blotted out from this world. I am prepared to accept that. If you are at one with me and think that drink is an evil, how can I be prepared to accept your supine inactivity in the matter, nay, encouragement of the vice or at least not doing anything to discourage the vice? I do not want to be strong. I can be strong,

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but there is no necessity, because we are asking our own Government to redeem our own people.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Time.

President.—It is a very important subject. So I will just allow you five minutes more.

Mr. A. B. Salem.— In the Assembly of the people of India this proposition was accepted.

President.—League of Nations?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—They are watching you, even discussions that are going on in Cochin. There are communications going on. I remember the late Mr. Brown saying, if you want to stop drink, give me one man under every cocoanut tree. I shall stop. He was thinking of stopping drink. I am thinking of stopping the drink revenue. I am only for stopping the drink revenue and the Excise Department.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—So you want free drink.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I am for a law to say that nobody shall manufacture or sell liquor.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Why can't you stop drink?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—If you have got a policy, you can do that.

I am for a law to stop the manufacture and sale of liquor.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—You advocate free drinking?

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—How is the State benefited?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—It is benefited by the strength, morality and health, that will come to the country, of the hundreds and thousands of people.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—You don't want to stop drink?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I am giving the practical part of it. These are the only things which can be grappled by State intervention. Drink cannot come from Travancore unless it comes from Arukkutty. There you have got a good *chowka*. The Travancore Government is taking very great care that none of their products gets out from there. Do you get tobacco from there? Do you get Jaffna tobacco?

President.—The complaint is that our liquor is being smuggled.

Mr. A. B. Salem.— They are vigilant, but we are not vigilant.

There are preventive forces at Udayamperur toll-gate. I myself have been stopped and my box was examined. I told them I did not smoke and drink. They say, let us have a look at your box. I opened and they found nothing. They are doing their duty.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—If you give a declaration you will be let off.

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—If you go, you will also be searched. I support this proposition on these grounds.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I am not for supporting it in the way that the Hon'ble Member for Jews did. What I want is to stop drinking at any cost and stop also your revenue, if drink cannot be stopped without running that risk. In the course of the discussion, a very pertinent question from the Chair was put to the Hon'ble Member for Jews, namely, whether we are not to do it by propaganda work and what the Government could do in the matter. I may say something which we have been doing. In our own humble way we have been doing some little propaganda work to prevent our people from having anything to do with the drink either in the manufacture or sale. Our friends in Travancore were also vigilantly doing the same kind of work, and to a certain extent we were successful. You will find among the Ezhuvas, the younger generation of people as a body are against it. There is not even a single young man who does that work now. Youngsters do not take to tapping, and in the Ezhuva community, you will find now only a very small percentage of people living by that profession. And even their children have an abhorrence for the profession; so, much so unless the Government is very vigilant and unless they find out some other method of replacing the revenue in course of time, a climax will come when there will be no Ezhuvas to tap. You will have to find out other men to tap. I may tell you it is not an easy thing to tap. An experiment was attempted to teach tapping in Travancore, and the first man who climbed the tree fell down.

Mr. A. B. Salem.— What caste?

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Whichever caste. It is not an easy work. These men have been climbing up the tree for several generations, and, therefore, even now there are some people still found among us who do it. In course of time, I submit there will be no Ezhuvas to tap, and then there will be a real difficulty.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—For whom?

Mr. M. K. Raman.—For the drinking people. They will have to climb the tree themselves.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—The problem is solved.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—We will stop all our men from climbing up the tree. My point is only this, namely, although we have been doing propaganda work, unless the Government also will co-operate with us, our propaganda work will not be fully effective. I shall give you a number of instances. In several places we used to go and preach to our people not to go and bid the toddy shops and the arrack shops. At once the Revenue Officers with their aminadars and some peons would

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come there and coax these men to compete in the bidding. The moment that begins, off go our men, and they fall a prey easily. When the Revenue Officers come, they go and bid, and almost every one is ruined in the auction sale. Perhaps, in course of time, a time will be reached when all these people who have got such a fancy for these toddy and arrack shops will be completely ruined and the trouble ended once for all. I find now, whenever the people of a locality are against keeping an arrack shop or toddy shop, and whenever they approach the Government, the Government feels some unwillingness to abolish such shop.

President.—They come and say that the shop should be abolished in the particular locality and that they don't want it in that part. Government have their own difficulties. They say, don't locate it near the road, near the church or near the school.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—There are some instances when they have come and requested the Government not to have the thing at all. In a few cases however the Government have also allowed, for example, Gothuruthy, Chetty Angady, etc. There are several instances where the people of the locality have requested the Government over and over again not to have any shop at all in their locality. Whatever may be said here in favour of drink, the general public of Cochin has sufficiently advanced in the line of realising the evils of the drink evil, and a large majority of them are for stopping this evil for ever from our country. I say the people of Cochin have risen sufficiently that they as a body or, at any rate, a large majority of them will say that we do not want arrack shops or toddy shops. Whatever may be said in favour of it by the Hon'ble Member for Trippunithura, namely, for moderate drinking, I say that it is a vice, and I do not believe in this moderate drinking. It is a vice, and when a man is addicted to drinking, there is no knowing where he stops. It was suggested from the Chair that toddy contains some vegetable food. I am not in a position to say that toddy contains vegetable food or not. But our Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer certainly knows whether alcohol is a food or not. It may be used as a medicine for certain purposes just as any other poison may be used for medical purposes. Fermented toddy contains alcohol, and it is a poison. That is why we have been telling our people not to make alcohol, because it is detrimental to the health of people. If the Government pursue in the same line, it will bring about a huge degradation of our State. Therefore, my submission is, unless the Government also co-operate with us, there will be practically not much use of our propaganda work. We have been trying in a small way to do some

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little propaganda work, but we are not able to succeed as we want, simply because there is not sufficient encouragement given to us in the work of propaganda by the Government. The Government is primarily looking for the revenue. As has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Member for Jews, I endorse the view expressed by him that this money that you take is most unholy money, and even though for the time being you may succeed, I can tell you that this unholy money will be lost in the long time. For instance, among the Ezhuvas there are some people who have earned something by selling this liquor. But in course of time he loses all that he has earned. Somehow or other there is a great hand working, and He will not allow such gains to thrive.

President.—You confine your remarks to the people of your community while this is the case with all people. One man may earn money. The next generation may lose it in a short time. There are very many instances.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Yes, Sir, but this unholy money is sooner destroyed. You are extracting it out of the poorest people by the opening of shops or by the sale of liquors. Who is mostly affected is the poorest men, generally the coolies and the labourers. Certainly an educated man who can think for himself will not do so perhaps, or if he does, he must ruin himself, and you need not tell him that drink is an evil and all that sort of thing. You are now actually ruining the innocent man. He does not perhaps know fully well the evil effects of drinking. Probably some people might have advised him that some little drink will do him good. When there are Hon'ble Members in this learned House itself who advocate that a little drink will do them good, it is not proper to expect that the poor people will think sufficiently of the evils of drinking. They think that a little drink will be a kind of food. Of course, the Member for Medicine may say that a little drink may invigorate them a little for the time being, but it must necessarily be followed by a corresponding relapse. You are actually administering poison into the body of the poor victim, and you are extracting his life blood. There is no morality in that money, and that is most unholy money. For the time being you may have the satisfaction of seeing some 28 lakhs of rupees. My submission is that you will have to find out some other means of getting that money. I suppose that, if you only stop the sale of arrack and liquor, the money that you get from the poor may be avoided. You may not be able to get any revenue by the sale of liquors. But it may be compensated by savings from several other items. For example, the Medical and Sanitary Department. The Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer is aware that most of those who suffer from various diseases and who go to him for help have contracted those diseases

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out of the drink evil. Medical men say that drink causes various dangerous and lasting ailments. Several diseases, such as the liver complaint and several eye-diseases, brain disorders, etc., are said to be due to drinking. The Commissioner of Police will also admit that there will be less crimes in the country and that our people will be in a happy state. I can really understand that, because our place is surrounded by Travancore and British territories, there is actual difficulty in attaining complete prohibition here alone. If we make a beginning, I suppose the Travancore and the British Governments would certainly follow us. Why, as a matter of fact, in British Cochin there is no liquor shop now. I do not know exactly what the reason is. But there is none now.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Because there was nobody prepared to bid.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Whatever might be, there is no shop now.

Travancore also will certainly adopt our policy, although now much encouragement is not seen there. As soon as you alight at the Railway Station at Alwaye, the first place that you see just in front of the Railway Station is an arrack shop with a board 'cocoanut liquor sold here', as if that is a primary necessity in Alwaye. In Cochin State, somehow or other, we have been pressing upon the Government that the arrack and toddy shops should be removed as far as possible to out-of-the-way places. Even there the authorities might take notice of it, and I think that they will be removing that shop from there. But when we make an attempt at prohibition, the Travancore Government also will co-operate with us. When British and Travancore Governments co-operate with us, something really desirable can be done. My only complaint against the Government is that they are not giving sufficient encouragement to attain this goal of prohibition. Actually the people of Cochin are ripe for reform, but the Government is lagging behind, and the Government is showing some sort of unwillingness to abolish this trade. About seven or ten lakhs of rupees the Government will be losing, which the shops may be bringing in now. Certainly that question will be a problem. I realise the difficulty. So decrease it, little by little. Cut short expenditure in other Departments. Tap new resources. But the Member wants, I know, prohibition to be reached in the course of five years. Of course, you may extend it a little more. But accept it as a principle.

President.—In Madras they have put twenty years.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—If you find some inconvenience, as

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it is, you may accept the principle of the resolution and put it into practice and attain the end gradually.

President.—That is the goal for them to reach.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Let us also have the same goal. Maximum revenue and minimum consumption you said, Sir, and my friend has been able to prove that minimum consumption has never been kept up.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—They have adopted twenty years because only 5 per cent of them are literate. But here we have got 95 per cent literate.

President.—The best means of minimising drink is to educate our people.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Even with regard to the policy that we are following, that is, maximum revenue and minimum consumption, I say, it is the only means. The goal that we are aiming at is absolute prohibition, but the progress we are making is not sufficient nor satisfactory. You are increasing the quantity. A promise was made here many a time that we would decrease the number of liquor shops. But what has the Government done towards that? As a matter of fact, we find ourselves going in the reverse direction. Therefore, I will only request the Government to make a strenuous effort in the way of attaining prohibition. Although it is said here that the Government is aiming at a policy, whether that policy is strictly followed is a matter of considerable doubt to us. In Cochin—I am proud to say—our people are far more educated. So, if we say we have to educate our people more, and then only practise prohibition propaganda, it is not proper.

President.—We have to educate the innocent people. In the beginning they were neglected. Suppose there is an awakening among themselves and they get themselves educated like any of us, then I believe they won't go to drink. Drinking is the result of ignorance.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—My request, therefore, is that the Government should also co-operate with us in bringing about prohibition. Unless the Government also give us all facilities and encourage our movement, my submission is that no propaganda or any effort on the part of the people will be of much use.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Sir, I beg to move my amendment. The resolution is that "this Council requests the Government to formulate a comprehensive programme of work to be followed by the Excise Department so as to realise absolute prohibition within a course of five years." My amendment runs thus:— "Omit the words 'so as' between the words 'Department' and 'to realise, etc.,' and omit the words 'within a course of five years' in the end." Then the resolution as amended will stand thus:— "This Council requests the Government to

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formulate a comprehensive programme of work to be followed by the Excise Department to realise absolute prohibition."

ഈ പ്രമേയം കൊണ്ടുവന്ന ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പരുടെ ഉദ്ദേശം നല്ലതു തന്നെ. പക്ഷെ അതുമാത്രം പോരാ. ഇതുസാദ്ധ്യമൊ അസാദ്ധ്യമൊ എന്നു കൂടി നോക്കണം. അഞ്ചുകൊല്ലത്തിനുള്ളിൽഇതു സാദ്ധ്യമാണൊ ? അഞ്ചല്ല, അൻപതല്ല, അഞ്ഞൂറ കൊല്ലം കൊണ്ടും സാദ്ധ്യമാണൊ? ലോകവും തെങ്ങു മുതലായ വൃക്ഷങ്ങളും ഉള്ള കാലത്തോളം ഇതുനിശ്ചയമായും സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. ഇതിൽ ഈ ജാതി പ്രമേയം കൊണ്ടൊ ജൂതമെമ്പരുടെ സിംഹനാദം കൊണ്ടൊ കാര്യമൊന്നുമില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. എസ്സ്. ഹരിഹരയ്യർ.—ഞാൻ ഭോഗതിയെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു. സ്റ്റോറിലെ പത്തുലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ മദ്യപിക്കുന്നവർ കഷ്ടിച്ചു രണ്ടു ലക്ഷമെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയുള്ളു. ഈ ലക്ഷം ഉറപ്പിക മദ്യത്തിൽ നിന്നു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു ആദായവും കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൽ നിന്നു ഈ രണ്ടുലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു യാതൊരു സഹായവും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. മദ്യം തന്നെ നെമ്മാറയും മറ്റുമാണെങ്കിൽ വളരെ പൊക്കത്തിൽ നിന്നിറക്കി കൊണ്ടുവരണം. അവിടങ്ങളിൽ വേണ്ടവർ ഇറക്കിക്കുടിച്ചോട്ടെ. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു മദ്യം തന്നെ കാപ്പിക്കടകൾ എന്നപോലെ കള്ളുഷാപ്പുകൾ തുറന്നു. കുടുംബങ്ങളിൽ കാപ്പി തന്നത്താൻ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതല്ലാതെ കുട്ടികളെ കാപ്പിക്കടകളിലയക്കാറില്ല. അതുപോലെ വേണ്ടവർ മദ്യം ഇറക്കി കുടിച്ചോട്ടെ. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു എന്തിനു കടകൾ തുറന്നു കുടിപ്പിച്ചു ആദായമെടുക്കുന്നു? മദ്യപാനം സ്റ്റോറിൽ മുഴുവനും നിർത്തുവാൻ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. എക്സ്പെരിമെൻറൽ മെഷേഴ്സ് അഞ്ചുകൊല്ലം നടത്തുക എന്നതിലും നല്ലതു ഒരു താലൂക്കിലെയൊ ഫക്കയിലൊ നിന്നു ആദായം വേണ്ടെന്നുവെച്ചു അവിടെ ഈ എക്സ്പെരിമെൻറ മദ്യം നോക്കുന്നതല്ലെ നല്ലതു? അതാണു അധികം നല്ലതു..

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—In this rather hilarious subject which has been cropping up in this House now and again it has of late become the fashion to put me down as the devil's advocate. Although I do not feel I am a bit worse sinner than some of the Pussifoots who carry on a propaganda on the floor of this House, I am aware of at least one Pussifoot, who confessed to an occasional weakness of a peg or two. I am aware that that gentleman started drinking long long before I was born. My first experience with that gentleman was before a glass of whisky, which, however, was not offered to me. Even now he confesses to that weakness, so that I find that he has not been entirely reclaimed.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have no such weakness.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I am very glad to find that the Hon'ble Member for Jews is not daring to controvert the truth.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The Member is indulging in personal matters to which I take strong objection.

President.—Are you indulging in personal references ?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Certainly not. Certain complimentary references were made to me in the course of the Hon'ble Member's speech.

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—I made no complimentary reference. What I said was only 'respectable drinking.'

President.—That is all I remember.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Certain references were made. Certain references to the 'Hotel Terminus' and things like that. The Hon'ble Member made many references to the Hotel Terminus and to the Memberfor Trippunithura. And you, Sir, can understand that there is logic and argument available for the twain of us.

President.—I forgot that.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—If my friend says that these are not personal references, then I fail to see what they are.

But this much I cannot but say that Pussifoots must be Pussifoots in preaching as well as in action. If they do not put into action what they are preaching, then much of the force of their preaching goes.

President.—Exactly so.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Well, the Hon'ble Member for the Jews came down to the rock-bottom proposition that he really had no objection to drinking, but that his objection was against taxation.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I cannot improve the Hon'ble Member's understanding.

President.—His main point was that at least the Government would deal with this proposition.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—His main point was that Government should not impose any tax. That means, at least to my poor understanding, that drink should become free. That is how I understood it. This question has been discussed threadbare from a very long time, and it is seen that it is started and started and started again. What is it after all ? Why can't they ask the Government to help them about temperance and let go this fool's errand of prohibition, which, at any rate to all reasonable men in the world, is unrealisable anywhere? When I said that the Roman Catholic Church opposed prohibition, I would have it that the Roman Catholic Church constantly preaches temperance and is very much against intemperance. That is a proposition which, I am sure, if seriously put to any Government, will find ready acceptance. I just want to introduce to the notice of the House just one or two facts, not to speak of the introduction of prohibition in Bhopal and its withdrawal. I was reading the other day in the 'World's Work', the August issue, which contains a learned article on the subject. Prohibition was tried in Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden and one or two other countries. If the figures given there are anything like truth, then there will be nobody to advocate prohibition. Finland is

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a country which was incontinently obliged to give up prohibition. The very idea of prohibition gave such an inducement to the people to drink, and drinking became much more general than ever it was. The number of crime increased, and the health of the public became so unsatisfactory that the Government said that they were not going to have it any longer.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I believe that the Member is referring to the articles.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Yes, of course, I refer to the article. The great trump card of all these prohibition-mongers is America. If we go into what is going on in America, I do not think this prohibition idea will be seriously talked about. Crime has increased ever so many times. Do you think that it is not due to rum-running alone? You can introduce legislation, and you can work it satisfactorily only with the approbation of the public. If it is without the sanction or the approbation of the public, it is very difficult to work out such a law. Now, they in America passed the law and started the propaganda in a moment of our enthusiasm. They have passed the legislation in haste, and they have been repenting in leisure for the last so many years. It has become a terrible nuisance in America.

The last presidential election between two rival candidates was fought, *inter alia*, on one important platform, that is, wet or dry. If there was no drink in America, would anybody put forward a rival candidate to run on that platform? Governor Smith was the wet candidate, and he belonged to the Democratic Party. Will the Hon'ble Member for Jews say that America had gone dry as it is supposed to be? One of the great parties of America put forward a candidate who openly denounced prohibition.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—What was the result?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—That is not the question. My submission is this. Even in America it is not an unquestioned proposition. I submit that, if this question should not come up every now and then in this House, Hon'ble Members must charge their attention from this bugbear of prohibition. Let us insist on the Government to help us about temperance. Temperance is a very useful virtue. I am sure every Government will countenance this. I do not want to add much more, because I happened to say something about this matter on a former occasion. The Hon'ble Member for Ezhuvas North said that, by propaganda, the Ezhuvas had taken a large number of men off the tapping profession. In this question of tapping there is an economic aspect to be considered. I was born in a village where

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there were ever so many prosperous persons in the tapping profession. I never saw very much crime going on. What I saw was a remarkable presence of prosperity in that industry. Now it appears that these gentlemen have succeeded in converting these Ezhuva tappers. I just ask what alternative profession have you found for them. Is it enough to disseminate discontent by turning off a large number of people from their legitimate profession? If it is an economical measure, these gentlemen should have found some other proper occupation for them.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഞാൻ ഈ നിശ്ചയത്തെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു. പ്രചരണവേല കൊണ്ടു മദ്യപാനം തടയാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു ഭാവമുള്ളതുപോലെ ഇവിടെ പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെട്ടുകയുണ്ടായി. ഈ നിശ്ചയം സ്വീകരിച്ചു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താലും കുറെ ഫലമുണ്ടാകും. ഏതായാലും പ്രചരണം കൊണ്ടു സാദ്ധ്യം ഗുണം ഉണ്ടാകാതെ വരില്ല. അതു എത്ര ആകുമെന്നാണു് നോക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഏതു കാര്യത്തിലും തോതുബോധം വേണം. ഒരു സംഗതി ആവശ്യത്തിനു എത്ര വേണമെന്നു അതുവരെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ സംഗതി സാധിക്കയില്ലല്ലൊ. മദ്യപാനദോഷം നില്ക്കാൻ വേണ്ടത്ര ഫലം ടെമ്പറൻസു പ്രചരണ വേലകൊണ്ടുണ്ടാകയില്ലെന്നു ഇതേവരെയുള്ള പ്രചരണവേലയുടെ ഫലംകൊണ്ടു ഊഹിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ടെമ്പറൻസു പ്രചരണവേല മദ്യപാനം തുടങ്ങിയ അന്നേ പക്ഷെ തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കാം. എന്നിട്ടും ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച ഫലം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. അബ്ക്കാരി റെഗുലേഷൻ തന്നെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ശരിക്കു നടത്തിയാൽ മദ്യപാനത്തിനു വളരെ കുറവു വരുമായിരുന്നു. റെവന്യൂ കുറഞ്ഞേക്കും എന്ന ഭയംകൊണ്ടു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. ഇതെല്ലാം കൊണ്ടാണു് പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻ പ്രധാനം ലോകത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിത്തീർന്നതു്. പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻകൊണ്ടേ മദ്യപാനം നില്പ്പുള്ളു. മദ്യപാനം ദോഷകരമൊ അല്ലയൊ എന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയല്ല ഇപ്പോൾ അധികം വാദം. പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻ സാധിക്കുമൊ ഇല്ലയൊ എന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയാണു്. ഒരു വലിയ ഭൂഖണ്ഡമായ അമേരിക്കായിൽ അതു സാധിച്ച സ്ഥിതിക്കു അതു മറ്റുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളിലും സാധിക്കും. ഇന്ത്യയിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും സാധിക്കാൻ എളുപ്പമാണു്. റെവന്യൂ കുറയുമെന്നുവെച്ചു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പ്രൊഹിബിഷനു ശ്രമിക്കാതിരിക്കരുതു്. സാവധാനത്തിലെങ്കിലും പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻ നടപ്പിലാക്കയാണു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു വേണ്ടതു്. എന്നാൽ പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻ നടപ്പിലായാൽ ധനികന്മാർക്കു നഷ്ടം സഹിക്കുന്നതിനു ചുമത്തണമെന്നു ശ്രുതമെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞതിനോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങിനെവന്നാൽ ധനികന്മാർ പ്രൊഹിബിഷനു എതിരായി രഹസ്യമായ പ്രചരണവേല നടത്തും. അമേരിക്കായിലെ മദ്യകക്ഷിക്കാർ നടത്തിയതും നടത്തുന്നതുമായ പ്രചരണവേലയെപ്പറ്റി അറിയുമ്പോൾ അതു തോന്നും. തുപ്പൂണിത്തുറ മെമ്പർ ഇവിടെ പ്രൊഹിബിഷനു എതിരായി വായിച്ച മാർഗസീൻ ലേഖനം ഈ പ്രചരണത്തിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടുള്ളതായിരിക്കണം. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു മദ്യനിരോധനംകൊണ്ടു ഏഴു ലക്ഷം ഉറുപ്പിക നഷ്ടം വരുന്നതിനെ പരിഹരിക്കാൻ വേറെ വഴി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതതന്നെയാണു്. പെട്ടെന്നു ആ നഷ്ടം വന്നാൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു വിഷമംവരും. അതുകൊണ്ടു സാവധാനത്തിലായാൽ അതിനു പരിഹാരം സാദ്ധ്യമായിരുന്നേക്കും. ഏഴു ലക്ഷം ഉറുപ്പിക ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു കിട്ടുന്നതു എത്രയൊ ഇരട്ടി ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടിട്ടും എത്രയൊ ദുരിതങ്ങൾ അവക്കു നേരിട്ടിട്ടും ആണെന്നുള്ളതു നമുക്കു വിസ്മരിച്ചുകൂടാ. ഈ നിശ്ചയത്തേക്കാൾ പുണ്യമേറിയ ഒരു നിശ്ചയം, ഈ സഭയിൽ വേറെ കൊണ്ടുവരാനില്ല.

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President.—I would like to ask you, on a point of information, whether you will be able to tell me whether murders and other crimes are numerous in America.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഈ കുറെങ്ങളല്ല. മർഡേർസ് കൂടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ജയിലിൽ കുറെക്കാർ കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുമുണ്ട്.

മിസ്റ്റർ വി. കെ. അരവിന്ദാക്ഷമേനോൻ.—വളരെ കൂടീട്ടുണ്ട്.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഞാൻ വായിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കണക്കുകൾ പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻകാരുടെ പ്രചരണത്തിൽ പെട്ടവയായിരിക്കാം. മർഡേർസ് കൂടിയതുകൊണ്ട് മറെ കുറെങ്ങളും കൂടണമെന്നുണ്ടൊ?

പ്രസിഡെണ്ട്.—അതാണ് ചോദിക്കുന്നത്.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—The President wanted to explain or account for the increase in crimes in America. The real cause lies in this. Of late years there have sprung up not only in America but also in Europe a number of night-clubs, speak-easies and assignation houses; so much so crimes are on the increase as will be evidenced from statistics. These night-clubs and speak-easies are resorted to by dissolute and rich men for immoral purpose. In England it was Lord Birkenhead who put up a good fight against the rapid growth of such clubs by contributing a series of articles to the leading papers. There are about ten or fifteen thousand such clubs in America. It is on account of these clubs and speak-easies that crimes in Europe and America have gone high. Generally these are located underground so that customers may avoid process of law.

The Member for Trippunithura said that, in the case of Finland, prohibition was a failure. From what I have read it, appears to me that prohibition was successful for six years not only in Finland but also in Norway, Denmark and Iceland, and that people never resorted to liquor shops for the said period. But in course of time, when America launched upon a policy of total prohibition, some of the profiteers who were conducting night-clubs and monopolising liquor traffic in America went over to Finland and other places and they established similar clubs there. It was an attraction for them, and they became spoilt. It is the malicious propaganda made by these liquor manufacturers and owners of night-clubs that was responsible for the subsequent failure in Finland and other places. I think the Member for Trippunithura will not deny my statement. We also see that Mahatma Gandhi has laid down total prohibition as foremost of the eleven terms proposed as condition precedent to the partaking of the coming Round Table Conference. At this stage I am really surprised to see how the Member treats the matter so lightly. I may also bring to your notice that at the International Health League held recently in America it was decided from a scientific point of view that alcohol is very injurious to health and that it contains poison which will be imbibed by the body. Expert advice was also taken as to its poisonous character.

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Now, coming to our State, I would examine this resolution from two standpoints. One is from the standpoint of the tax-payer and the other from the standpoint of the policy now followed by the Government. The present policy is "maximum revenue from minimum consumption". I can give you telling figures to show that the Government has been so assiduous in enforcing the first part of the policy, i. e., in attaining maximum revenue, while the second part has not been rigorously enforced. I shall give the figures from 1096 to 1104. The total number of arrack shops were 261 in 1096, 257 in 1097, 251 in 1098 and 1099, 241 in 1102, 230 in 1103, and 223 in 1104. I find only a gradual diminution in the number of shops every year. The income, however, has gone high. The income derived was 1,29,114 in 1096, 1,03,718 in 1097, 1,05,140 in 1098, 1,08,125 in 1099, 89,494 in 1104, 91,084 in 1102, 97,029 in 1103 and 1,12,253 in 1104. The number of toddy shops were 489 in 1096, 470 in 1098, 467 in 1099, 452 in 1101, 44[illegible] in 1102, 429 in 1103 and 418 in 1104, and the income derived from toddy has steadily increased for these years. Regarding the number of trees licensed by the Government there also we find no diminution. The number of trees were 61,900 in 1101 and it has risen to 63,713 in 1104.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Now, may I know, Sir, what is the use of reducing the shops without reducing the number of trees?

President.—You must reduce the number of trees also.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—Now to realise the policy of maximum revenue there has been an increase in rates, and the increase in rates has been comparatively enormous. There has been an increase of one rupee every year in the case of cocoanut trees, twelve annas in the case of sago and (now it is a considerable amount) in the case of palmyra it was only twelve annas in 1101 and it has risen to Rs. 3 in 1104. The tree-tax has risen to Rs. 2,74,500 from Rs. 1,78,838 in 1101. The tree-tax is contributed mainly by the Thivya community. So we find that, though there has been a partial reduction in the number of shops, the rates and number of trees tapped continued to increase. The policy advocated by the Government has not, therefore, been acted upon.

From the standpoint of the tax-payer there is no advantage, because there is no diminution in the number of trees, and the burden upon the tax-payer is very high by an increase in the tax. Having gone through the present *Administration Report* it was shocking to find the steady increase in the income derived from the items of arrack, toddy, opium and ganja. Now a major portion of this large amount is contributed by the poor. From all

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these considerations I request that we should advocate a policy of total prohibition. We know already that all the States in America have attained complete prohibition or at least accepted that as the political creed of Government by passing the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment Act. I do not find there will be any difficulty for our Government to accept the same as its creed. But I would not be so ambitious to adopt this resolution as it stands, and the period for attaining total prohibition should be extended. In the meanwhile we can also try experimentally on the principle of temperance.

President.—What will be the reasonable period according to you?

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—15 years will be a reasonable period. The Madras Government have fixed twenty years.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p. m. and met again at 3 p. m. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

Deputy President.—We shall know what the view of the Government is.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—Sir, I rise to oppose the resolution. The principle involved has been world-wide and age-long, and there has been a series of controversies as various Members in this House itself have said. The drink evil began ever since man began to eat. (*Hear, hear.*) Eating and drinking go together. There is no eating without drinking and no drinking without eating. In fact drink is required to digest what we eat. It has been said here that alcohol is not a food. No doubt alcohol by itself is not a food. But I do believe, medically, that many Members have been advocating moderate drink as a necessary medium of good comfort, and not exactly an evil as they call it. Because even our other foodstuffs contain some quantity of alcohol. Take for example malt liquors. I think they are got from barley or rice. Similarly even arrack is manufactured from our rice water. Of course all prominent stuffs can be distilled for arrack. The real question is that, so far as our State is concerned, there is no drink evil at all. No doubt, the Hon'ble mover of the resolution was quoting certain figures which show the extent of consumption in the State. I was thinking that probably he was considering that one man alone was drinking (*laughter*). And after all he had only the latest *Administration Report* with him, though he moved this rasolution once before the *Administration Report* was out.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Anticipated. That is all.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—I shall refer the House to the figures of consumption for the last about ten or twelve years.

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1094	40,000
1095	65,519

I wish to know whether the figures show an increase or decrease from 1095.

1096	39,000
1097	38,000
1098	41,000
1099	40,000
1100	33,000
1101	37,000
1102	40,000
1103	41,000
1104	49,000

I am only drawing your attention that, for a great number of years, the figure has been practically the same, only in exceptional years as 1095 the result is 65,000, and in 1104 it has resulted in 49,000. Even that is considerably less than what it was in 1095. These are the figures which we have been able to obtain because we have been able to correct our statistics in the Administration Report, owing to the control of the liquor traffic. What about the figures that existed prior to the introduction of the system? It is from these figures that we find whether consumption is increasing or decreasing without any idea as to what it had been or would have been before the introduction of the liquor traffic.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We could drink as much as we wanted.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—Now we have reduced the consumption. The Department works for that. What does 49,000 gallons come to per head? Somebody was saying that the population of the State was just about one million. It comes to 1/20 gallon per head.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Per day or per year?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—Per year. 1/20 of a gallon is equal to 160 ounces.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—You are including the Brahmins also in the list.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—There are Brahmins, women and children. I shall come to that. That is, it comes to 1/20 of a gallon per year, and a gallon is equal to 160 ounces. That comes to 8 ounces, about the size of the medicine bottle. (*Laughter.*)

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Very little indeed. One drop per day.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—10 drops per day. Even medicinal doses consist of 10 or 15 drops. Now excluding the

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non-drinking population we have to include the foreigners who come and drink here. Work out the thing. A man at the most, most probably, I shall take the case of a moderate drinker, drinks at least one dram a day, though there are some who drink more than one dram a day. That is equal to 3 1/3 ounces.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Which dram?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—Their dram. Your dram is different. An ounce is equal to 480 drops and here 3 1/3 ounces are equal to 1600 drops, i. e., 10 drops per head per day. We shall consider that only 1/150 of the population drinks —even then it comes to only 3 1/3 ounces per head. That is one dram. What does 1/150 of the population work to? Probably less than a lakh.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Probably only one lakh drinks.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—The more that drink, the quantity drunk is less.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Is that the reason why you dilute it?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—We dilute it to gain more money. 49,000 gallons is nothing.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know from you, Sir, whether in these 10 drops of alcohol or diluted alcohol 65 per cent is not water.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—That is all. He has to sell at 35 per cent.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Is that sufficient to intoxicate a man?

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—That is why you go to Mr. Koder's shop.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—You must personally experiment.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—It depends upon the constitution of the man.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Really speaking only 3½ drops of alcohol go in?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—What I bring to the notice of the House is this. The whole world is ringing with the question of prohibition, and we in Cochin think that we have got our own, that we are not alienated in questions and topics that are agitated widely elsewhere. That is a disease that has caught us now.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—We want to be modernised.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—We have already enunciated that we have got the drink evil and that our goal is prohibition. Of course there is nothing to prohibit. Even the Government of India has not adopted that as their goal. Of

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course that is one of the reasons that, as soon as you go to the Excise, the liquor was controlled and the liquor was taken by the State, and we have introduced a lot of Regulations and Rules and that is all. Then maximum revenue and minimum consumption. From the figures you will be pleased to see that consumption has not practically increased, and it stands somewhere at about 35 or 40 on an average. Where is the increase in consumption? We have been only gaining more revenue owing to the fact that we have now and then raised our duty on consumed liquor. Until lately the duty was only Rs. 7—8—8 whereas we have been levying Rs. 7—12—0. Of course, if you will note the figures of consumption given by one of my predecessors in the budget discussion of the year 1103, you will find that the people of the southern taluks consume more than those in the northern taluks. That is due to the fact that the duty in the southern area is much lower than the duty levied in the northern taluk owing to the fact that the duty in Travancore is much more than is obtaining in the northern taluk. What the Government can do is to raise the duty in the southern taluk also. I am not conversant as to the reason why the duty in the southern districts is lower than in the northern districts.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—People will smuggle otherwise.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—We have got our own preventive force. We must prevent.

Of course the only thing that the Government can do is to enforce the rules very strictly, reduce the number of shops, reduce the number of hours and also modify the location of the shops, all of which the Government had been doing and are still doing. It is not, therefore, possible to formulate any further scheme, and of course the Hon'ble mover has been careful enough not to lay the lines on which the Government should move in the matter. He himself knows the difficulty.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Not of drinking.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—It is so very easy. Indulge yourself. Of course I have no objection. Even the Madras Government have only accepted the principle of gradual prohibition. It is not at all possible for the Government to commit itself to any principle of prohibtion in five years.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know, Sir, whether this revenue exists in France, whether that question has been studied?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—I have not studied nor have I gone to France to study. (*Laughter.*) Why should we go to France or America? We have got Travancore. Following the same policy why should we go to America?

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Mr. M. K. Raman.—I would like to know whether the Hon'ble Member is following the principle which has been followed by his predecessors or formulating a new principle? This mode of treatment seems to be very novel.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—The ultimate goal is prohibition, and that is what we are approaching.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—He is going to establish that there is no drink evil.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—That is what I am going to say. There is no excessive drink evil.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Yes, mathematically correct.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—It is not necessary for me to dwell on the other points, as the other Members have done. I only wish to bring these to the notice of the House.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to point out to the Department the desirability of seeing that this toddy is not mixed with any other drugs or water. There is a method adopted in British where all these drams are being sold by the officer. It cannot be opened and there is a tap attached to it. So that once it is sealed they cannot mix any other stuff with the toddy.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—Toddy or arrack?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Arrack and toddy, both.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—Water may be taken in the vessel in which toddy is drawn as people who milk cows do.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—A petition has been sent to the Department, another was sent to His Highness the Maharaja, a third was sent to the Diwan and I got half a dozen, that the process of dilution is going on in the very heart of the Trichur town, and I happened to be a Member of that place, and I am sure the Department will also consider. Health is injured more by the mixing of various drugs.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—There are provisions in the license.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I know as a matter of fact that the Department is in league with the dealers and allow them to mix more water than is permissible. Another complaint and a very legitimate complaint is that the Excise Inspector is a Brahmin gentleman who cannot taste and cannot understand these things. I said it is an unavoidable difficulty.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—There is no use of complaining to the Excise Commissioner. He is only a Brahmin.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We should bring a rule here that no Brahmin should be appointed.

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Dr. A. R. Menon.—In Trichur you must appoint an officer of a superior grade, an officer of a higher grade than the one who is there. Generally it used to be so. So they tell me. Whatever be the policy of the Department, I have a right to remark that the Government must see that the people get what they are supposed to get. It is the duty of the Government to see that there is no adulteration of the stuff.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—This point will be looked into as far as possible.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—If water is added, they are doing immense good.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Their money is lost. They do not think as you think.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—As the Government seems to think that an excess consumption is injurious and, therefore some methods of check ought to be enforced, is it not reasonable to suppose that one such method will be the check on production? In other words, is there any objection for reducing the quantity manufactured in the Distillery, and secondly, is there any objection for restricting the number of trees allowed to be tapped? Both these will to some extent reduce the output of the intoxicating drink, however much one side may say total stopping of it is necessary, temperate use ought to be insisted upon, and so on. At least a reduction in the quantity of output must necessarily be a check upon the drink evil also. Therefore, as the Government is insisting or at least practising, of course within reasonable limits, checks upon these, cannot these two checks also be simultaneously enforced? I simply put the question for the consideration of the Department. Once they admit the principle of checking the growth is necessary, why not adopt these two methods also?

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—On a point of information. Is the Government still following a policy of prohibition?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—It is. That is what one of my predecessors has emphatically said.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Does it hope to achieve prohibition in the near future?

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—With your co-operation.

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—We cannot divine.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Does it hope?

Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—It is with hope that we do all these things.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Is it justified by past results?

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Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.—I have shown past results.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Past results are not so satisfactory.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—I have something to say. I think it is our duty to support this resolution, both the non-officials and the officials, if we think that it is a practical one. Prohibition is a very good thing, and it is necessary also. But what I want to say is, if the Government legislate, we cannot have any more drink here. Is it possible? Is it workable? That is the chief point. There is no use of having a legislation and allowing it to be broken. What is it in America? They are saying prohibition. What is the result? People are shot on the roads and so many other things are being done. What is all that due to? It is due to prohibition. Is it satisfactory? I am going to prove to the Council, from 10 years' experience about prohibition, the most important thing is, if we have prohibition, people will go and drink from both sides, *i. e.*, Travancore. Nobody can deny that. The Jewish Member said that nobody can object to drinking. And where is prohibition? And many of our friends who are in favour of prohibition relaxed the prohibition in practice. I know what they have been doing. I believe the mover of the resolution, if he had only stayed a couple of days in the Hotel Terminus, I am sure he would have changed his mind. The mover said that 18 per cent of toddy was increased last year or something else.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Arrack.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—I want to ask him, did the crime increase by 5 per cent? I want him to prove or show to the House, if crime has increased by one per cent more. Then some Members say that there is no use of decreasing the number of shops, but we must decrease or cut down the number of trees for tapping. I say, is it right on the part of the Government to stop giving toddy to those who really want to drink toddy? I don't think it is fair. So far about that. Now, after ten years' prohibition, an observer reports that it is not white or black or black and white or white horse. It is now nearly ten years since prohibition was enforced in the United States. We have heard a lot of things. I don't know whether they are read in papers or not.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—What is the date there?

Mr. S. S. Koder.—I shall tell you after I have read.

It is now nearly ten years since prohibition was enforced in the United States, and below Mr. J. W. T. Mason, the Sunday

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Express, New York correspondent, gives a frank and impartial survey of the results.

He writes:—"Prohibition enforcement in the United States has failed after an experiment which has lasted nearly ten years.

Deaths from intoxicants have increased, drunkenness continues unabated, crime has become worse and contempt for law has spread to such proportions that President Hoover has appointed a special commission to study lawlessness.

Drinks are served without any effort at concealment at public banquets usually consisting of cocktails distributed to the guests before they enter the dining room. Contempt for the enforcement of law has reached such a stage that people now apologise, if, for any reason, they do not serve drinks.

The principal effect which prohibition was supposed to produce was the lessening of crime, but on the contrary crime has been increased, particularly by bootleggers' agents, who ply their trade everywhere throughout the country.

The prisons are overcrowded to a disgraceful state, and cannot properly accommodate the new rush of inmates.

New York State authorities estimate that they will require between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 to reconstruct prisons capable of coping with the increase in crime.

So-called "liquor criminals" are the most desperate in the history of American crime. A marked feature of prohibition is the increase in the use of firearms by the underworld, due in part to the recklessness shown by enforcement agents in their hopeless task of trying to compel obedience to the law.

Since 1920, 169 citizens have been killed by agents many of them shoot on a simple suspicion that the law is being evaded.

There were more than 300 homicides in New York City last year, a large proportion associated with the liquor traffic. The police are nearly always baffled in tracing these killings. New York City had only seven convictions for first degree murder last year.

Drunken motor car drivers frequently cause accidents. Nine persons were killed and 278 injured last year by drunken motorists.

A natural decline in over indulgence in intoxicants was evident before prohibition went into effect, but millions of Americans consider it an infringement of their personal liberty and drink more than they ordinarily would as a sign of freedom from tyranny. This is one of the major results of prohibition.

It is especially noticeable among young men and women. The loosening of moral restraints has been definitely traced to the temptation under prohibition to defy the Government's right to dictate to the people.

Cocktail and "brooze" parties among young people are a frequent cause of scandal, while the fact that scarcely any pure liquor is obtainable causes great suffering and many tragedies. The number of deaths from intoxicating drink in 1919, the last year before the introduction of prohibition, was one per hundred thousand of pupulation. The rate for 1926, the latest year of record, was 3,317.

There is a growing reaction against prohibition.

It is becoming definitely recognised that enforcement is a farce, but when the end will come it is impossible to say."

The date of the paper is September 22, 1929.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know if that is the reason why

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the jails were crowded by those who practised the prohibition law ?

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—Evidently.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—So that America is stamping it out.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—You have got peculiar ways of expressions. I cannot understand that.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Does he want to press it ?

Deputy President.—It is only a question of time.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—I wish to answer some of the points which have been raised during the debate in this matter.

Deputy President.—Government seem to think that this scheme of maximum revenue and minimum consumption is sufficient.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Do you accept the amendment also ?

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—I don't accept. In view of the position, which was more or less a justification of the drink that exists at the present day and which was not an admission of the fact that drink was an evil. I would say it was going back upon the prior policy which has been so very often enunciated in this House. With respect to the several grounds mentioned by the Hon'ble Members about prohibition not being practicable, about the drink not being an evil and about the fact that prohibition has not been successful in America, I want to answer. Now that drink is an evil and it affects the physical condition of man in ever so many ways so as to make him unfit for ordinary work has been proved by scientific research.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—Only moderate drink or excess drink ?

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—I refer to the article by Dr. Sudhindra Bose in the latest *Hindu Annual*. There he refers to the several researches made in this matter, and he says that laboratory researches have discovered that alcohol is neither a food nor a tonic in any sense of the word.

"Laboratory researches conducted by the aid of delicate instruments of precision have discovered that alcohol is neither a food nor a tonic in any sense of the word. It damages the nerves, weakens the heart, hinders digestion and lowers vital resistance. The verdict of modern science respecting the use of alcohol has been briefly summed up in "Good Health" Magazine as follows:—

1. Alcohol never, under any conditions, increases the vital energy of the body, but, on the contrary, decreases it in a marked and uniform manner, through its poisonous influence upon the living cells.

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2. Alcohol is never a tonic or stimulant. It is always a narcotic, interfering with the bodily functions and lessening the nerve tone and vital energy.

3. Alcohol always diminishes, never increases, the energy of the heart, and hence is detrimental rather than beneficial in case of shock, collapse, fainting.

4. Alcohol increases the liability to infectious disease, and prevents the development of immunity.

5. Alcohol does not aid digestion, but actually hinders it, especially in cases in which the digestion is already weak or slow: hence its use in connection with meals as well as its use as an aid to feeble digestion.

6. Alcohol diminishes the alkalinity of the blood, and so diminishes the vital resistance and increases susceptibility to disease."

Again it was said about the statistics referred to from the *Administration Report* that people here drink only 10 drops a day.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Only 3½ drops of alcohol. It is only 35 per cent strong and 65 per cent is water.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—But I would say that the calculation is wrong, entirely wrong. We cannot depend upon that calculation at all.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You missed the speech.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—It must be proper statistics based on proper facts that should be put forward before this Council, and I would say that nobody would depend upon those statistics, and nobody is going to believe the statement that, taking on an average, a man is at present taking only 3½ drops of arrack a day. Now I refer to the statistics only to show that there was a very large increase in the consumption of arrack between 1103 and 1104 an increase of more than 7,000 gallons making it to increase by 18 per cent. Just to show that, if we are now trying any methods to attain prohibition, all the methods are unsuccessful and we are going in the wrong direction. With respect to the article just read out by the Member for Mattancheri about the unsuccessful methods of prohibition tried in America, I would refer to the same article.

President Elliot of Harvard University said: "Evidence has accumulated on every hand that prohibition has promoted public health, public happiness and industrial efficiency Prohibition is actually sapping the terrible forces of disease, poverty, crime and vice."

"The dry law has proved its worth in dollars and cents. Captains of industry and other large employers of labour all over the United States are unanimous in testifying as to the economic benefits of prohibition.

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According to the figures furnished by the United States Census Bureau, the reduced liquor consumption has reduced the death rate. With a reduced death rate there is an economic gain, for only live people are producers and consumers.

The Life Insurance Companies report an enormous increase in business since prohibition took effect. Their agents say that their collections are very much prompter, and that there are fewer lapses of policies than formerly. Due to prohibition, Life Insurance Companies are making more money than ever.

It would take too long to enumerate all the gains which have come from prohibition. Higher wages, increased savings, work people enjoy their automobiles, women better cared for, children better fed, clothed and educated, and America winning the markets of the world because of the greater efficiency of its sober workmen—these are some of the great and lasting benefits of prohibition. "One hundred and ten millions of people do not continue to make fools of themselves for long," said David Lloyd George in reference to the condition of prohibition in the United States. "They are the most prosperous people under the sun, not because they have the fold but because they have not the drink."

The industrial supremacy of America is chiefly due to the fact that, as a people, Americans have been sober. Prohibition is here, and it is here to stay."

Deputy President.—Which is the correct view we do not know.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Now, Sir, with respect to the principle adopted towards prohibition, it was suggested that temperance propaganda and teaching in schools and general education would be a better mode of approach than by aiming at absolute prohibition. Now that fact has also been touched upon by this article. I wish to point out that article. It says that America tried all the means by which gradual attainment of prohibition could be effected, but all those were failures. And the only method of doing away with it was by prohibition.

"America has had long experience with local option, high license, low license, the dispensary system and every other method of control, but it failed to work. Regulation gave permission to the saloon to go right on its miserable business. Worse, it made the evil respectable by giving it a sanction of society.

Booze is always a law-breaker. One cannot more compromise with alcohol than he can with slavery. There were tens of thousands of men before the Slavery War, who wanted to regulate human slavery. They learned through bitter experience that there was only one thing to do with slavery, and that was to wipe it out.

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Americans with knowledge of history can have little patience with regulation. Their experience in dealing with such a social monstrosity as liquor traffic points to just one way: Prohibition. The one direct, certain and sensible way to get rid of the demon alcohol is to exterminate it. The only way out is forward!"

Therefore, Sir, the principle having been accepted by Government long long ago, the Government has to work towards prohibition. Now, when is the prohibition to be attained? All that I said with respect to the advantages of prohibition were not referred to by me in moving the resolution, because the Government had conceded the point that prohibition is desirable. When is that prohibition to be attained? That is the question before us. The Government does not put any definite goal as to when that prohibition is to be attained. Now, we have to attain that some day or other. And, therefore, in my resolution I have stated it as five years, a time within which we shall attain complete prohibition. And the resolution I have moved is very carefully worded. I don't want the Government to follow any particular line of policy which it finds difficult to follow. What I want is that prohibition is to be attained within a course of 5 years, and Government has to frame a policy by following which Government will be sure to attain it. The present policy of the Government will not satisfy the requirements. What is the use of accepting prohibition as a policy, if the Government confesses that it is not possible to work it? What I say is that the policy at present followed by Government is not at all conducive to the attainment of that end.

Mr.S.S. Koder.—You better suggest some other policy, my dear friend.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—If the Government is unable to find out its way, I shall certainly suggest. I do say that the policy which has been recommended to this House by the non-official Members of this House has not been followed by the Government strictly. Now Government will find a number of resolutions in the agenda of this Council with respect to this matter. There are not less than 15 or 20 resolutions in the agenda before this House this session which would show that several methods to attain this prohibition are suggested before this House. I would request the Government to consider all these and adopt that method which it considers best in order to attain that object. I have absolutely no doubt that this is a resolution which has to be accepted by the Government. Because it has accepted the goal of prohibition, it only remains for the Government to evolve a policy in order to attain this end.

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Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Why five years?

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—We shall fix some period or other.

Deputy President.—Do you want this to be put to votes?

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—I would like to know from the Government whether it will work towards prohibition for a definite number of years.

Deputy President.—That is not possible.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—They have already said that drink is not an evil. Let us put it to votes.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Because Government is not prepared to say within what time they will attain that prohibition, the matter may be put to votes.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—No harm if the proposition is going to be lost.

Deputy President.—First of all I shall put the amendment to votes. The amendment is this:—"Omit the words 'so as' between the words 'Department' and, to realise etc.,' and omit the words 'within a course of five years' in the end." Do you accept the amendment?

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—I accept the amendment.

Deputy President.—Does anybody oppose? This is the resolution. "This Council requests the Government to formulate a comprehensive programme of work to be followed by the Excise Department so as to realise absolute prohibition within a course of five years."

What is the comprehensive programme?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—The mover does not say.

Deputy President.—It is for the mover to suggest. The resolution as amended is this:—

"This Council requests the Government to formulate a comprehensive programme of work to be followed by the Excise Department to realise absolute prohibition."

Resolution put and negatived, Government opposing.

Mr A. B. Salem.—We want a poll, Sir.

The House divided: *Ayes 12, Noes 13.*

Ayes.

1. Mr. K. J. Antony
2. ,, V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar
3. ,, A. Kachara Menon
4. ,, K. P. Kannan Nayar
5. ,, P. Krishna Menon
6. ,, T. K. Nayar
7. Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen
8. ,, C. V. Kuriyan
9. Mrs. G. Pavitran
10. Mr. M. K. Raman
11. Dr. A. R. Menon
12. Mr. A. B. Salem

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Noes.

1. Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon
2. ,, V. K. Kochunni Menon
3. ,, S. S. Koder
4. ,, T. K. Krishna Menon
5. ,, T. M. Krishna Menon
6. ,, K. Krishna Pisharodi
7. ,, Rao Sahib C. Matthai
8. Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon
9. ,, T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar
10. Rama Varmha Tampuran
11. Mr. K. Ramunni Menon
12. ,, Thomas Manjuran
13. Dr. E. A. Veigas

Adjournment of the Council.

Deputy President.—The next resolution is in the name of Mr. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Sir, I beg to move the resolution that "this Council recommends to the Government to take immediate steps for the local manufacture of stamps and stamp papers."

Dr. A. R. Menon.—There are only very few Members present, and so I move that the House do adjourn.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—I second it.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—I second it.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I also second it.

Question proposed: '*That the House do adjourn.*'

Question put and agreed to.

The House was adjourned at 5' past 4 p. m.

T. K. KRISHNA MENON,

Secretary to the Council.

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